

TOTAL OBJECTS

Wants Arms of Soldiers Returned When They Reach Spain.

A CASE OF SPANISH HONOR.

General Shafter Declined to Consider the Proposition—The Spanish Commander Has Been Given Full Authority to Act, and the Details of the Surrender Will Soon be Completed—President McKinley and Secretary Alger Send Congratulations to General Shafter and His Army.

A Halt in the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[By Associated Press]—The American army under General Shafter may be forced to attack Santiago and take it by assault. This belief is based on a telegram received from General Shafter and given out in part at the war department last evening, showing that serious hitches have occurred in the negotiations for surrender between the Spanish and American commissioners. It is believed the part made public does not give all the facts. Hints dropped by officials indicated that the Spanish had succeeded in getting General Shafter into a false position, which may result in a quick suspension of negotiations and an appeal to arms to convince the Spaniards that their best policy is square dealing. If Shafter's forces are compelled to make an assault on Santiago it is realized that there will be the bloodiest kind of work. The Americans will be in no mood to give quarter, and the humane regard for their foes, which has hitherto marked their operations, will be forgotten in the justifiable anger produced by what must be looked on as a new instance of Spanish deceit and trickery.

The bombardment of the city will be undoubtedly of the most destructive and disastrous character, and the Spaniards who survive will have reason to regret bitterly that their leaders failed to deal frankly and sensibly with the enemy when he was disposed to be not only merciful, but most considerate. It is understood the President, while greatly chagrined by the slow progress and threatened failure of the negotiations for surrender, still believes the Spaniards will in the end yield in all essential points. He takes the view that the difficulties raised by the Spanish commissioners are more matters of form than of substance. They are trying by all sorts of little devices to guard what they call their honor and save appearances, but when these matters of mere outward show are adjusted to suit their quixotic ideas they will accept the situation and adhere to the terms they made at the outset. There is strong hope here that in the end the views held by the President may turn out correct.

Secretary of War Alger is not among those who take a hopeful view of the situation. He is said to be convinced that General Toral is not acting in good faith, and believes the wisest course for General Shafter to pursue would be to drop negotiations immediately and begin an assault on the city. There is said to be a suspicion in the mind of the secretary that the Spaniards are looking for reinforcements, and hope that by means of the delay in negotiations those reinforcements will have time to reach Santiago and attack Shafter's army on the flank. It seems incredible that the Spaniards would resort to treachery of this kind, but if they do the day of reckoning for them will be terrible. It is believed that if Secretary Alger were left free to act on his own impulse he would at once order General Shafter to begin the bombardment of Santiago, so angry is he at the delay in negotiations and so convinced that the Spaniards mean treachery.

After an extended conference with the President last night, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The situation is just this: The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession, or any concessions, except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain."

Secretary Alger was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted the surrender would take place, and replied that such was the case. In any event no other concession would be afforded by the government.

Secretary Alger did not say how much time would be allowed the enemy to reach a conclusion, but it is known that the administration will make it very short, and submit to no further parley with General Toral. The next move is surrender upon the terms which the United States government propose, or immediate attack upon the Spanish forces by the army and navy. The Spaniards are said to be willing to give up their arms, but want them returned upon their arrival at Spain.

The following bulletin has been posted at the war department from General Shafter:

"Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles, in regard to the surrender. General Toral agreed yesterday positively to sur-

[Continued on Fourth Page]

BONDHOLDERS' CLAIMS.

Sale Order Asked for the W. & L. E. Railroad.

THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Receiver Myron T. Herrick Thinks a New Company Will Purchase the Property—Financially, the Road is Said to be Making a Good Showing.

Proceedings have been commenced in the United States circuit court asking for the foreclosure of mortgages on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, and the sale of the property by the court, to satisfy the claims of the bondholders. The proceedings were commenced in Toledo, the petition having arrived in the office of the circuit court yesterday. The complainant is the Central Trust Company, of New York, but with it is consolidated the case of the Metropolitan Financial and Industrial Company, of Jersey City. The request for the sale of the railroad is made because of the non-payment of interest. The mortgages were given on the property of the railroad company on bonds issued and purchased by different financial institutions on different dates, beginning April 24, 1888. According to the document filed in court yesterday, all the mortgages were consolidated and new bonds were issued on July 7, 1892, to the extent of \$8,000,000, the money realized from the sale of the securities being used to pay off all the previous mortgages, and for making improvements on the railroad.

The bonds, the petition says, were payable in gold, and bore 4 percent interest, payable semi-annually. The bonds were on the entire property of the railroad, extending from Wheeling to Toledo, and a branch from Norwalk to Huron. The road is at present under the control of Colonel M. T. Herrick, of this city, and R. Blickensderfer, of New York, the receivers appointed July 15, 1897, on an action commenced by the Metropolitan Financial and Industrial Company, of Jersey City. When told last evening about the proceedings in court Colonel Herrick said that it was news to him.

"I am only an officer of the road under the direction of the court, and know nothing about what may be going on on the outside," he said. "However, I presume that the action was commenced in view of the fact that a new company is now being organized, and will in all probability take possession of the road. Financially the railroad has been doing excellent recently."

Andrew Squire, Esq., who is Colonel Herrick's attorney, also said that in his opinion the proceedings were commenced for the purpose of reorganizing the company.—Cleveland Leader.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Express Companies and Other Common Carriers Must Affix the Stamps

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Assistant Attorney General Boyd decides that it is the duty of every railroad, steamboat, express company or other common carrier to affix the revenue stamp to its bills of lading or manifests. He says that "the purpose of the law was to tax the carrier and not the shippers and these provisions undoubtedly fix upon the express companies and other carriers the duty of providing, affixing and canceling the stamp, and their failure to do so subjects them to the penalties provided by law. It is suggested that some of these carriers are refusing to receive goods for shipment until the shipper pays the tax. While it is not my province to advise as to the recourse which the shipper may have in instances of this kind, yet I am sure that the laws are ample to require public carriers and express companies to receive goods tendered for shipment or suffer damages for such refusal."

DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

Canal Fulton and North Lawrence Both Suffer Some.

CANAL FULTON, July 15.—A severe thunder storm was experienced here on Thursday night, and the heavy fall of rain did considerable damage. Lightning struck the residence of Charles Labb, in East High avenue, but no serious damage was done. The inmates were slightly shocked and a porch was partially wrecked. At North Lawrence the rain fall was exceptionally heavy and is estimated at about 2½ inches. Several trees were blown down and crops were damaged to some extent.

The funeral of Miss Frances Patton was conducted from the St. Phillip and St. James church this morning. A large number of friends were present, many being from out of town. The Rev. Mr. Garrettsine, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kuebler, of Massillon, had charge of the services.

Miss Helen Ridenour, of Massillon, is the guest of her uncle, E. R. Held.

PORTO RICO AND SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[By Associated Press]—No official statement has been made by the war conference, but it is understood that the next movement will be to Porto Rico and Spain.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[By Associated Press]—The President has appointed the following commissioners to meet a similar commission from Great Britain and Canada to adjust relations between the United States and Canada: Senator C. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator Gray, of Delaware; Representative Dingley, of Maine; John A. Kasson, of Iowa; John W. Foster, District of Columbia.

MR. CAMP'S RAILWAY.

A Columbus Capitalist May Give It Financial Assistance.

The village of West Lebanon entertained distinguished visitors yesterday in the persons of H. B. Camp, Senator Jones, of Wooster, and a capitalist of Columbus. The trio spent the greater part of the day inspecting Mr. Camp's railway, which will by next week be extended as far as Kidron. The Columbus man whose name was not mentioned, seemed greatly pleased with the line and the territory it passes through, and it is understood that he will lend pecuniary assistance in order to extend the line farther south from Akron.

BRIDGE WILL BE BUILT

The Commissioners Award the Contract to a Local Company.

IT WILL BE ABOUT 600 FEET LONG.

Its Width Will be Six Feet, and it Will Extend From the East Side of the Canal to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway—Work to be Begun Immediately.

The prayers of the people of the south end, particularly the employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, have been answered. A foot bridge is to be built across the river and canal at the place where formerly swung the suspension bridge of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, constructed by that concern for the convenience of its employees.

The county commissioners on Wednesday awarded the contract to the Massillon Bridge Company, the estimate being \$2,000, and work on the new bridge will be begun immediately. The bridge will extend from the east side of the canal to the railway. One iron span will be constructed across the canal, and two iron spans across the river. Between the canal and river and between the river and the railway the bridge will be entirely of wood. The middle part of the bridge will be over a strip of marshy bottom land. The length of the bridge will be 642 feet, 430 feet of which will be of wood, and the remainder of iron. It will be six feet wide.

Although the bridge is to be built mainly for the accommodation of Massillonians, the county must bear the expense. This is because it is beyond the city's southern limit. Great credit is due the members of the Massillon council for the part they played in bringing the commissioners to see the necessity of the proposed bridge. The predecessor of the new structure was destroyed by a fire kindled at the instance of the W. & L. E. Company. The latter had offered the bridges to the city for a nominal price, but the council had no authority to purchase them. Their condition being very unsafe, the company thought it would be better to have them out of the way before they became the cause of a serious accident.

WORK OF MASSILLON WOMEN.

A Great Deal Accomplished in a Short Time.

It is just a week since Mrs. Frank Shallenberger and Miss Florence Landon received information as to what was most wanted by the War Emergency Relief Board, Auxiliary No. 40 of the Red Cross Society. They succeeded in interesting perhaps a dozen other women in the work, and by their combined efforts about \$15 was raised, with which 180 yards of material were purchased. From this twenty-five night shirts, fourteen pajamas, fifteen flannel bands and one pair of pillow cases have been made. These articles have been sent to Cleveland, from which point they will be forwarded to headquarters at Washington, and from there distributed among the hospitals. It is possible to have anything of this character delivered to any part of the army designated, but the Massillon ladies asked only that their contributions be sent where they were most needed. The accomplishments of the small number of persons who took up the work a week ago have been remarkable. It is the regret of those concerned and a great many others that they are not a hundred dozens instead of but one.

THE MASSILLON ASYLUM.

Patients to be Received About the Middle of August.

Superintendent A. B. Richardson, of the Massillon state hospital, stated this morning that the institution would be ready for the reception of patients about August 15. The necessary furnishings have all been contracted for and consignments are arriving almost daily, and the finishing touches are now being given the laundry, kitchen and cold storage departments. Stone is also being delivered for the flag walks which require approximately 25,000 square feet of material.

Arrangements for the dedicatory exercises have not yet been completed. Dr. Richardson said, but Governor Bushnell will be here on that occasion. The exercises will take place probably ten days after the patients, of whose care institutions at Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo will be relieved, have been properly quartered. About 350 or 400 can be accommodated this year and as other buildings are completed the number will be increased. Nearly all of the Stark county patients at the Toledo hospital will be brought to Massillon.

"I suffered for months from sore throat. Electric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours," M. S. Gist, Hawesville, Ky.

THE GLASS WORKERS.

Progress of the Bottle Blower's Convention at Muncie.

RATCHFORD AND GOMPERS SPEAK.

Ovations Tendered the Prominent Labor Leaders—Ratchford to be Endorsed for Commissioner Under the Phillips Bill—The Scale for the Next Fire.

The convention of the Green Glass Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, now in progress at Muncie, Ind., will conclude its business about the middle of next week. The convention opened last Monday, and the city was elaborately decorated in honor of the visitors, and addresses of welcome were made by prominent citizens. The delegates and officers of the association now at Muncie number nearly 100, and careful preparations have been made for their entertainment. The routine business of the convention is being disposed of uninterruptedly, and excellent reports have been made by the various officers. The report of the secretary was exceptionally encouraging, showing the treasury to be in better condition than at any previous time during the history of the organization.

On July 1, 1897, there was on hand \$56,440.84, and July 1, 1898, \$89,236.25. The yearly expenditures aggregate \$15,938.93 and death claims amounting to \$14,000 were paid. M. D. Ratchford, of Massillon, addressed the convention on Thursday and was given an ovation, and before adjourning the glassworkers will endorse Mr. Ratchford for place on the labor commission created by the Phillips bill. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was also present and his address was warmly received. He was preceded by President Hayes, of the Blowers' Association, however, who spoke briefly to the convention. The local branch of the association is represented by John Keleher and Charles Evans.

The price list committee had not completed its work yesterday, but had the scale nearly completed. It is generally understood that there will be a demand for a slight increase in the old scale.

A COAL OPERATOR'S OPINION.

He Thinks a Mistake was Made in Signing the Chicago Scale.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—Col. W. P. Rend, of Chicago, an extensive Ohio and Pennsylvania coal operator, passed through the city yesterday on his way to West Virginia to look over the field with a view to investment. Col. Rend, in the course of an interview, insisted that the Ohio operators would not be able to pay the scale fixed at the last conference, for the reason that West Virginia coal is replacing the Ohio output in all directions. Col. Rend was not enthusiastic over last Tuesday's Chicago conference of coal carrying roads. He avers that it is impossible to control the Baltimore & Ohio under the present receivership. The coal operators, he says, made a big mistake in signing the Chicago agreement, and he claims that if one-half of them had foreseen the direct result it would never have been signed.

"They were misled," said Col. Rend. "We were induced to increase the mining rate from 56 to 69 cents, to reduce the working hours here from ten to eight, and to make other concessions that in all represented a wage advance of 20 percent. All this was with the express understanding that the efforts of the United Mine Workers would be so directed as to bring the West Virginia miners up to the same wage limit. This they wholly failed to do. The rate in West Virginia will not average on the whole more than 45 cents."

THE W. & L. E. AT TOLEDO.

Negotiations Pending for the Use of the Union Depot.

It having been whispered around the Union depot that the Wheeling & Lake Erie was about to abandon its Cherry street passenger terminals, a representative of the Bee today made diligent inquiries concerning the truth of the rumors. It was learned from reliable sources that negotiations between the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Lake Shore have been pending for some time and that without a doubt the passenger trains of the Wheeling will in a very short time arrive at and depart from the Toledo Union passenger station. It is not known that the contract has been signed, but it is known that the negotiations have advanced to that stage where a backward movement will not be thought of. It is claimed that the management of the Wheeling would not have thought of such a course had it not been that the Pennsylvania, since its change to the Union station, has captured considerable interchange business which had hitherto been going to the Wheeling. In the new deal it is proposed that the Wheeling shall form a combination with certain lines in opposition to the Pennsylvania and thus obtain what it considers its share of the Washington business. The proposed change of terminals, taken in connection with the approaching reorganization of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, makes that road an object of much more than ordinary interest just at this time. In this connection it should be stated that the Cherry street terminals will be used by the company for the handling of its freight business at this point.—Toledo Bee.

THE PARDON REFUSED.

Archie Fields is Doomed to Remain in Prison.

The state board of pardons has rejected the application made in the case of Archie Fields, formerly of Massillon. Fields was sentenced from Harrison county for life for murder in the second degree, having cruelly assaulted his mistress while she was ill, causing her death. Fields is a barber and spent some time in this city, where he was known as the colored "Oscar Wilde." At that time Archie termed himself a bad man and always carried a gun, but never accomplished more than to shoot himself in the leg.

THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Interesting News of the Various Local Branches.

MR. AINGER VISITS MASSILLON.

A Reception Given in His Honor by the Abraham Lincoln Lodge, Sons of St. George—Knights Templars to go to Pittsburgh, K. of P.'s to Indianapolis.

James R. Ainger, worthy supreme secretary of the Order of Sons of St. George, left Massillon on Friday. Mr. Ainger, being a national officer, is known throughout the United States, and the Massillon lodge owes its good fortune in having had him for a guest to the fact that Akron is a nearby neighbor. While Mr. Ainger was in the city, Abraham Lincoln lodge gave a reception in his honor. All the Massillon members of the society attended, and a number were present from Canton and North Lawrence. The reception was held in the G. A. R. hall. S. W. Smith, of Canton, presided as toastmaster at the dinner. Speeches were made by Mr. Ainger and Mr. Robert Reay, of this city, who is a chairman of one of the state committees. The Canton guests were S. W. Smith, Thomas Kendall, Fred Croade, Sidney Croade and Geo. Dean, Sr. James Murray and John Davis, of North Lawrence, were also present.

The Massillon camp of the Modern Woodmen of America will initiate a number of successful candidates at its next meeting, which will be held in the O. U. A. M. hall next Friday. The camp recently changed its place of meeting.

Enterprise Company of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias will be represented at the national encampment at Indianapolis next month. It is thought that nearly all the members will be able to go.

Lincoln Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics wants to move into more commodious quarters, but the members say they cannot find a better place. The council would purchase a hall if a satisfactory one could be found. Some of the more enterprising members feel that it would be possible for the organization to erect a building of its own in the city.

Massillon Knights Templars have about completed arrangements for attending the national convocation soon to be held in Pittsburgh. Nearly all the members of the local commandery will go. They will be in full uniform.

DRIVING CLUB RACES.

The Next Matinee to be Given on Thursday Afternoon.

The Massillon Driving Club will give its third matinee at the driving park, Thursday afternoon, July 21. The races will be exceptionally interesting, as the heats will be trotted and paced in two events. The free for all, which was won at the last matinee by Grover Cleveland, will no doubt be the race of the day, and is the second event on the programme which is as follows:

FIRST EVENT—ONE-HALF MILE PACE.
Nina S. m., by Edison.....W. A. Fietzcker
Bay Gidding.....George Skutumpah
Bay Gidding.....David Hemperly
Bay Mare, by Malbrook.....Wm. Crookston

SECOND EVENT—TROT AND PACE—MILE HEATS.

Minting, b. s., by Ellerslie Wilkes.....J. C. Streeter
Grover Cleveland, b. s., by Rockford.....Frank A. Vogt
Dessie K. br. m., by E. C. Bayard.....F. W. Arnold
J. R. b. g., by McCollister.....H. F. Pocock
Chattie C. b. m., by Ham. Prince.....H. F. Pocock

THIRD EVENT—TROT AND PACE—MILE HEATS.

Rowdy Boy, b. g., by Ambassador.....C. H. Rudolph
Scott, s. g., by Prophet Wilkes.....R. Weirich
Idaho, b. g., by Sleepy George, Jr.....A. C. Stansbury
Massillon br. s., by King Wilkes.....J. C. Streeter
Setlin, b. g., by Vigil Rene.....Alfred Diehlenn
Admiral Dewey, b. g.....H. F. Pocock
Inquisitor, g. g., by Indianapolis.....S. Burd
Sally Walker, blk. m., by Eyles.....Alfred Diehlenn

FOURTH EVENT—ONE-HALF MILE TROT.

Bell Crook, b. m., by Bud Crook.....W. A. Fietzcker
Mobile, b. s., by Acolyte.....Thos. Hopkinson
Birdie, b. m., by Knighthood.....C. F. Porter
Edie, b. m., by Malbrook.....A. Wilcox
Pet, br. m., by H. Carlos.....J. C. Shetler

A NEW EXCHANGE.

The Bell Company Will Establish One at Canal Fulton.

The Bell Telephone Company is preparing to establish an exchange at Canal Fulton. Already many subscribers have been secured and other citizens are anxious to sign the list. The new exchange will be connected with the metallic circuit, and toll stations will be placed at Clinton and Manchester and other villages heretofore not connected by wire with Massillon. About 3,400 pounds of wire and other material were unloaded at Fulton this week.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
90 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1898.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 80.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 80.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bailey's Book Store, Bam-
mer's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1898.

"If the Santiago surrender is not a sign that the game is up throughout Cuba," says the London Daily Graphic, "then indeed are the ways of the Spaniard inscrutable."

Stephen Crane says the action at San Juan "was a soldiers' battle." "This will correct a popular belief," remarks the Chicago News, "that it was a meeting of the international congress of croquet players."

After all it was the military sagacity of President McKinley which led to the absolute surrender of Santiago. Both General Miles and Shafter were ready to accept Toral's offers of capitulation, but the strategy of the President and his advisers foresaw the possibility of obtaining better terms.

It has remained for the Philadelphia Press to discover one more justification for the Spanish-American war. This is the re-establishment and enlargement of the weather bureau stations over some of the West India islands. The welfare of the American fleet and army now at Santiago has hurried progress in this matter, but the benefit will accrue to the whole Atlantic coast of this country and to the world in general. The substitution of American for Spanish rule in the West Indies will, among other things, enable mankind to learn how to avoid the effects of one of the most destructive forces of nature.

The most important problem now confronting the war department is that of getting our 20,000 Spanish prisoners back to Spain. The danger of utilizing our transports for this purpose and having them filled with germs which the Spaniards might leave, is obvious, and yet it would be cheaper to charter the emigrant ships of German and Italian companies to furnish the transportation than to feed and clothe the troops in Cuba and risk the danger which would threaten our soldiers because of their contagious diseases and their poverty. It is probable that the war department will immediately call for bids for transporting the Spaniards, but there is no chance that the project can be carried out within less time than six or eight weeks.

William E. Curtis, who is perhaps better qualified to speak with assurance about the plans of the administration than any correspondent now in Washington, asserts that it is the purpose of General McKinley to call home all the boys at Santiago except the artillery as soon as possible, and give them a chance to rest and feed up, and tell their people about the fighting, while several regiments of immunes will be sent down to Garrison, that city, during the summer and assist a military governor, who will probably be General Shafter, to restore order, rebuild the town and revise business and agriculture in the province. Eastern Cuba will soon be in a condition to illustrate what may be expected from the rest of the island when it is relieved from Spanish despotism.

Nearly all the dissensions supposed to exist between our great military and naval commanders are the product of sensational newspapers for whose statements the officers themselves are in no way responsible. General Shafter is still conducting the campaign at Santiago, and in spite of repeated assertions to the contrary General Miles will act as adviser to General Shafter if the latter desires, but most of his own work will be in connection with the prospective Porto Rican expedition, in which will be included most of the Santiago veterans. It is not generally known that General Miles and General Shafter are warm personal friends and that there never has been any desire on General Miles's part to secure any of the credit that will be given to the officer commanding the forces that take Santiago.

The conquest of Porto Rico, plans for which have long since been formulated by the war department, will be the next step in the Spanish-American war now that the subjugation of eastern Cuba is practically accomplished. Havana can wait. Shut off from communication with Madrid, with food supplies rapidly growing less and with no prospect of reinforcements, Havana's surrender is merely a question of time, and the happenings at Santiago in July are likely to be repeated there in October. The campaign in Porto Rico should be short and decisive, for with the stars and stripes floating over the last important stronghold on the western continent, Spain will be brought to a sudden realization of the hopelessness of further resistance and be enabled to see her way—if she

has not already done so—to an immediate acceptance of the peace proposals of the United States.

The friends of American soldiers in Cuba will now have added to the natural and constant anxiety, caused by the uncertainty of life at the front, the fear of yellow fever, which is reported to have attacked the army. While it would be vain to urge that such anxiety is not justified, it is only fair to say that there are good reasons for expecting that the disease will be so promptly dealt with by the government that it will have small chance of spreading. The sickness in most cases has been diagnosed as malarial fever, the forerunner of a mild type of yellow fever, only, and is the natural outcome of conditions to which the troops have been subjected through the prolonged siege of Santiago. As the siege is practically over, the change of condition necessary to secure immunity from the sickness will immediately follow, and together with the vigorous measures taken by the authorities, will doubtless prevent the spread of an epidemic.

The Santiago campaign, although full of quick changes and marked by a series of ups and downs, has come to a glorious conclusion. On July 3 General Shafter sent a message to Washington reporting a very critical state of affairs, and asserting that he could not take the town without reinforcements. The depression caused by this message was dispelled on the same night by the news that Cervera's vessels had attempted to escape and had been destroyed by the American fleet. Since then there have been periods of elation and depression, but no assurance that a surrender would be made within a given time. To add to the already existing anxiety, yellow fever appeared among our troops at Siboney, and rain and hot weather were doing all they could to spread the plague. But during the past two days another kaleidoscopic change has been worked, Santiago has been taken without more shedding of American blood, and the perplexing situation is at an end.

Dr. Irving J. Ross, of Washington, who is widely distinguished for his writings on army diseases, asserts that if, when our troops enter Santiago, they proceed at once to clean it up, as Butler did at New Orleans, danger from yellow fever will be minimized. "The conditions which cause yellow fever," he says, "are long continued heat and moisture added to specific poison in the atmosphere. These conditions are heightened by filth, fatigue, poor diet anything that tends to lower vitality. The fever now raging among our men, if it rages at all, was probably brought from the city by refugees and then spread to the men who carried them food. I should say that the chances of recovery among our troops placed in tents would be about equal to those housed in cities, provided that they had prompt medical attention. A very important thing with us is that our men should be taught not to be afraid of the disease. Most men would be afraid of yellow fever who would not shrink from storming a battery. It is the duty of the surgeons and officers to instill into the minds of the men that there is less danger of death from yellow fever than is popularly supposed. As a matter of fact, the mortality from the disease is not so great as it formerly was, and it is much more easily controlled."

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

STUCK BY A TRAIN.
DALTON, July 14.—George Watson, a painter formerly employed by the Schultz Wagon Company, will probably die from injuries recently sustained. Watson started to walk to Orrville the other evening. He was intoxicated. Growing tired, he lay down upon the rails to rest. A train came along, but instead of being crushed beneath its wheels, he was merely tossed aside. His injuries are of an internal character. The spine is affected. Watson is unmarried, and he came here from Columbus to which place he wanted to return when he started for Orrville.

BEACH CITY BUDGET.
BEACH CITY, July 18.—The Lutheran Sunday school held a festival on the church lawn Saturday evening. Mrs. Wm. Evans, who has been visiting her parents, returned to her home in Youngstown on Saturday.

The Beach City band will hold a picnic at Chippewa lake, July 24.
Mrs. Violet S. Tucker, of Cleveland, is here on a visit to her parents.
Mrs. John Shipbaugh died on Tuesday morning of lung trouble, aged 40 years. The funeral was held on Thursday from the Dundee M. E. church. She leaves a husband and four children.

Mr. Sol. Weiner and family, of Cleveland, are here on a visit.

H. C. Baer, an architect of Massillon, was here this week in consultation with the trustees of the U. B. church, who are contemplating extensive repairs on their church.

A FIRE NEAR BURTON CITY.
BURTON CITY, July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Emmanuel Martin, whose farm is north of town, went visiting on Saturday afternoon. When they returned they found their barn in ashes. It had been struck by lightning. The contents were destroyed. The total loss is about \$1,000.
DIED AT CAMP THOMAS.
DALTON, July 18.—Christian Bailey, who resides south of town, has been notified of the death of his son, Christian Bailey, Jr., at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The deceased went West some years ago, and while there enlisted in Company D, First South Dakota Regiment. The cause of death was meningitis.

THE RUSKIN COLONY.

Carl Browne's Impressions of the Association.

A NEAR APPROACH TO SOCIALISM.

The Colonists are Prospering, and are Well Satisfied with Their Mode of Life.—Mr. Browne Starts on an Extended Lecture Tour in the Interest of the Colony.

"OUR HOUSE ON WHEELS." }
RUSKIN, TENN., July 4, 1898. }

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:—Believing that many of your readers would like to have my impressions of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, I take this opportunity this afternoon to write them down, as we leave here tomorrow. We reached here on May 2 and have remained here continuously since that date, so I have had a good chance to learn something of it. Myself and wife were most cordially greeted on our arrival here by the president and secretary of the colony, Messrs. Calkin and McMahon, who directed us to place our house in a shady nook, while Mr. Lyons, the "cow-boy," took charge of our horses, and told us to make ourselves at home everywhere about the colony grounds and especially in the dining room, and to stay as long as we liked. We soon met our old Beaver Falls, Pa., friends, Messrs. Carnegie, Kemp, McCoy and Rogers, who were on the reception committee there on the occasion of the march of the Commonwealth to Washington in 1894. C. T. Carnegie being a butcher there, as he is here, donated almost a whole beef to the Commonwealthers. At that very time the "Coming Nation," the colony newspaper (then being printed at Greensburg, Ind.), was agitating for this colony, and all these parties named were members of a club working the colony up.

This colony was first commenced on one thousand acres of timber land about four miles south of here, in July, 1894. In the month of August of that year it was incorporated. Although the colony prospered, it became evident to all during the latter part of 1895 that a more desirable locality was needed to make it a complete success. So a committee was sent out to look up a place, and as a result, the colony was moved to this point on a tract of land known as the Rogers farm, containing three hundred and eighty-four acres. The first permanent building erected here was the printery—a very substantial structure of hard wood, one hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and three stories high. The corner stone was laid in the spring of 1896. The entire upper story of this building is now used as a colony dining room and amusement hall, with several front rooms for transient guests. The other two stories are used for the offices of the association, press and composing rooms of the "Coming Nation" newspaper and apartments for families and various manufacturing purposes.

The main portion of the town of Ruskin is composed of houses moved over in pieces from the old town. The colony has thrived, until now it owns or controls 1,780 acres of land, a steam saw mill, planing mill, shingle mill, machine making lathe, woolen mill (latter not yet set up) and grist mill, with a cotton gin attached, steam laundry, general store, cereal coffee factory, suspender factory, two wood working works, general blacksmith shop, a tin shop and bakery.

The agriculture department is cultivating seventy acres of corn, fifty acres of oats, six acres of tobacco, and has harvested about 300 bushels of wheat. The gardening and horticulture department has grown about 5,000 apple and peach trees each, furnishing the table every day with fresh vegetables, and during two weeks some 3,000 quarts of choice strawberries were served. There is a herd of milch cows, while the poultry department has now over 1,000 white Plymouth Rocks. In the stock department there are seventy-seven head of Poland China registered hogs, and there are about forty-five stands of bees.

In addition to the "shack" or temporary house, in which the colonists have been living, they have erected about a dozen permanent structures, including a three story building in which are housed all the bachelors of the colony. The colony consists of about 300 souls, men, women and children, who are today, in my opinion, nobly holding up the hope of humanity—bravely manning the life boat of the human race.

While the aim of the colony is to put into actual operation the principles of true socialism, at the present time, owing to conditions, it is unable to do so completely. Socialism contemplates as a normal condition, (without lost to anyone,) the widest latitude to the individual, not inconsistent with the general welfare of the whole, and, above all, the right of every man, woman and child to live, and to live in accordance to the tastes of the individual—to the extent of the ability of the individual to earn the realization of those tastes. So, as a matter of fact, while each and every Ruskinite is guaranteed a living—that living is conducted on communistic rather than socialistic lines—that is, a common store house furnishes the table of all, and the strictest equality obtains there. In the main dining room on the third floor of the printery, as mentioned above, about two hundred and fifty dine together. The same bill of fare is served to each and everyone, for the reason that they are not in shape as yet to serve in accordance with individual taste; coupled with individual ability to purchase, or to allow individuals to prepare food for themselves at their homes, but they set a substantial table, with many delicacies, and the individual who could not get

along on it until the complete plan can be inaugurated, would not, I believe, make a good socialist.

I shall never forget the day we sat down to Mr. Calkin's table, just about the center of the dining room (and the feeling recurs at each succeeding meal to a certain extent), for the great majority of the colonists are composed of the right material, and so it was a novel and happy scene, and wonderfully orderly, considering the fact that there were many children, including a good many babes in arms.

Once every year the colony holds an election, and a board of thirteen directors is selected to conduct the affairs of the association. Three of the board, the president and two vice presidents are ex-officio—the executive committee. The secretary of the board, also elected by the colonists, acts as secretary of the executive committee also. The initiative referendum and imperative mandate is also in full force. If, at any time, the colony chooses to reverse the acts of the executive committee, or the board of directors, or to remove any or all of them, it can do so. The board of directors meets once a week, while the executive committee meets very often, at the call of the president, according to business on hand. Everything done in the colony is under foreman, or women of department. Men are required to work every day excepting Sunday and Saturday (the latter being a half holiday) nine hours, if not sick. Married women work five hours each day. Unmarried women over eighteen are required to work nine hours also, and so are all males over eighteen years. Children are required to do light work during vacation, being compelled to attend school until eighteen years old. No wages are paid to anyone of the colony, as the land and all produced belong to all collectively. They elect to simply allow themselves out of the general fund just so much each, each week, called the "maintenance," which is measured in hours of labor.

Thus every living soul, whether adult or baby, draws sufficient hours to cover the cost of living. Then, in proportion to age and hours of labor (children going to school also), draw hour checks of Ruskin money, which are good for two cents for each hour for anything they wish to purchase at the colony store—getting everything at cost—a purely socialistic feature. For instance, an adult puts in nine hours each week—or if sick either—draws out each week in these hour checks, twenty-five hours, which will purchase at the colony store just about what seventy-five cents in money would purchase. And so the president of the colony gets just the same for being president, and he is generally employed at labor also, as a dishwasher in the kitchen. This is purely socialistic.

The reason for this seemingly low withdrawal from the common fund is the fact that the colony is putting away a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off the balance due on the land of the colony. But putting it in comparison with a man who is fortunate enough to be employed at all, outside, it is about all one would get working for wages, for first of all there is the living for himself, and family if married, and seventy-five cents for himself, and seventy-five cents for his wife, and from ten cents to seventy-five cents, according to age, for other members of his family to go towards other necessities not furnished on the communistic plan, such as shoe repairing, wood and water. Besides, if the worker is engaged in outside work, such as wood-chopping, agriculture, etc., he gets also, on the communistic plan, two suits of rough clothes and two pairs of shoes: while the cost of a suit of tailor-made clothes, that is the cost of making, for an adult is about fifty or sixty cents.

Notwithstanding this combination of ways of working, owing to the conditions, the majority of the colonists, being thoroughly in earnest, are working out a success, for here are mechanics, agriculturists, printers, painters, poultry raisers, manufacturers, laborers, horticulturists, apiarists, dairymen and professional men and others, are all working with a degree of harmony.

To say that there is no friction here would be untrue. To say that there were no shirkers here would be also untrue. For there are a few here, and have been, who, like the archangel Michael, would stir up strife in heaven, and would shirk even if they went to perdition for it, but happily they are few in number. There are a few who have yet to unlearn the politics and methods they were compelled to use out in the competitive system in order to live. Some few also think the highest aim of socialism is to wear a certain cut of clothing for both men and women. Also a few who if they cannot rule wish to ruin. Some have joined simply for business reasons, just as they would adventure into anything to exploit it.

All these different traits I find in one individual sometimes and some are diversified among several, but as they have thus isolated and marked themselves, their power to do harm is nil, owing to the sturdy qualities of the majority.

The stereotyped saying: "Oh, there would be no incentive to labor in a socialistic colony," is here daily seen refuted. I see men working as hard here, and harder than I ever saw anywhere outside, and not only up to their full quota of hours, but doing much volunteer work. The result of their works prove it. I never saw anywhere in all my travels a better behaved lot of children—or brighter, or prettier. Broken window lights from flying sticks or stones, chalk marks, scratches and obscenities scrawled over buildings and outhouses and public places are not seen here, and that fact speaks volumes for the Ruskin young folks.

There is no church here, neither is there a saloon, a jail, a disreputable house nor a law office. Not that church-

es produce such places, but that such things do exist outside of Ruskin in spite of churches, is the point in favor of socialism. There are three physicians here, two of whom I know: left good practices outside, both of some means—Doctors McDill and VanFleet, and yet you can see them here any day working as hard in the field and elsewhere as any, when not engaged in professional duties. The splendid health of the colony proves their skill.

The president of the colony, J. K. Calkins, is a Western newspaper man who has "knocked around" considerably. Well educated, affable to all, and very cool during any excitement, he seems to be "the right man in the right place," although there are a number of others who could also fill his place, but it is difficult to get men to fill the position, owing to the criticisms of those unable to fill such a place.

The unfortunate death recently of Comrade John Wagner, the baker, called Comrade Calkins into the bakery—understanding the work better than any other member except the assistant, though now head baker, Comrade De Wolf, and proved he was not afraid of hard work, for the baking of the bread and cake for this Fourth of July barbecue was a task for two men certainly.

This is a splendid site for a colony. Fertile soil, mild climate, spring water in profusion and beautiful scenery. Indeed, two as fine specimens of nature's wonderful works as can be found anywhere exist here on the colony's ground—two caves. One ranking with the famous Mammoth cave of Kentucky, which we visited, in the beauty of its stalactite and stalagmite grottoes, and possibly as extensive when fully explored. The other from which the spring water flows from a large, natural reservoir near the entrance, is the greatest cold storage place ever made by mortal or immortal hands. Today fully 2,500 people, assembled from all over the surrounding country, are spending the Fourth of July in its cool, capacious mouth, on the invitation of the Ruskinites. Two beavers, six hogs and two goats were barbecued and served to the people free and the verdict of all with whom I talked was: "If this is socialism, it is certainly not bad." But it would require a large book to publish all about Ruskin. I only sat down to write briefly of some of its features and here I have strung out this already too long. As to what I am doing and better to do in the future I cannot do better than append this extract from the current week's issue of the "Coming Nation":

"Last Sunday afternoon Comrade Carl Browne gave us his lecture on socialism that he proposed to deliver on his trip through the country, illustrated by large paintings of Ruskin scenery and life. The lecture was very good and the paintings, some fifteen in number, on canvas 6x10 feet, will give you an excellent idea of our colony, its buildings, its home life and its surroundings. Comrade Browne has been with us nearly two months and thoroughly understands Ruskin and her people. He will start on his trip July 5, visiting McEwen first, then Waverly, from there to Memphis, stopping at all prominent towns on his way. Crossing over to Arkansas he will make his way down through Texas. From there his route to the Pacific will be determined by circumstances. We unhesitatingly recommend Comrade Carl Browne and his good wife to all good Socialists. They are clever, capable people, and go out on their journey with the best wishes of the entire colony. They will represent Ruskin in their travels. Notices of their movements from time to time will be made in the Coming Nation."

And now, in conclusion, I wish to say that our reception here revived our drooping faith in the brotherhood of man, and our treatment, and what we saw of Ruskin, will ever be the brightest spot in our memory of our intercourse with humanity.

CARL BROWNE.

THIS YEAR'S WHEAT.

About Four Thousand Bushels Have Already Been Bought in Massillon.

Some of the new wheat that comes to town is of excellent quality, and for this seventy-five cents a bushel is paid. Much of it, however, is not what it ought to be, and is worth no more than sixty-five cents. During this week, about four thousand bushels of new wheat were sold at the Massillon mills. On this day last year new wheat brought seventy-five cents a bushel in Massillon. This wheat was practically all of one grade, not varying enough to necessitate several different prices. The berry of considerable of this year's wheat is shriveled and shrunken. The wind storm of a few weeks ago is responsible for this, as then much wheat was blown down and lay in such a manner that the sunlight could not reach it.

While the War Lasts.

All who walk, march or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures tired, swollen, aching, sore feet, and makes tight new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in a hot climate can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Samples sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, smarting, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes feel easy. It's a certain cure for callous, sweating, hot, tired and aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

ANSWER IT HONESTLY.

Are the Opinions of Massillon Citizens Not More Reliable than Those of Other Strangers?

The above is a vital question. It is fraught with interest to Massillon. It can't be evaded or ignored. It can't be evaded or ignored. A Massillon citizen speaks here. A citizen's opinion is reliable. An utter stranger's doubtful. The impression created is lasting. Curiosity is at once aroused. Read what follows and acknowledge these facts:

Mr. J. A. Flynn, of 38 North Grant street, salesman in the "Bee Hive" says: "My father died with a disease of the kidneys and for five or six years I was inclined to think that I had inherited it, for my kidneys troubled me for that length of time. My back ached a good part of the time, and was always aggravated when I caught cold or stood on my feet all day during the busy hours. Often sharp stitches attacked, especially right after I had retired for the night, that felt as if some one had given me a sharp blow across the loins, and accompanying it there was a urinary weakness. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Baltzly's drug store and after taking them, all symptoms of the old complaint went away. One box did all I could ask and I can heartily recommend the remedy for kidney troubles." Sometime when you are in the Bee Hive and have your back aching so terribly that you don't care whether you get what you want or not, your main thoughts being to get home and get into some easy position, it would be a favorable time to ask Mr. Flynn what he thinks of Doan's Kidney Pills. What he tells you may be depended upon. Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name DOAN'S and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

New York, July 16.—The despondent view that some took of our position at Santiago, seemed to bear the market, besides there was a large short line put out yesterday which up to the close today was not covered. The Grangers were weak. The bank statement is not considered very favorable.

Reserve decreased.....\$ 3,878,475
Loans increased..... 6,178,200
Specie decreased..... 2,738,300
Legals decreased..... 871,000
Deposits decreased..... 281,700
Circulation decreased..... 81,600

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close
ing.	ing.	ing.	ing.	ing.
American Sugar.....	133	138	131 1/2	132 1/2
American Tobacco.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Atchafalaya (Fid.).....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
C. & O. Q.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chicago Gas.....	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
Jersey Central.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Manhattan.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Rock Island.....	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
St. Paul.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Western Union.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

CHICAGO, July 16.—There was the same kind of influence to contend with in the grain trade today as of yesterday. The wheat trade seems to be holding itself in readiness to do a lot of selling at every fresh sign of a new wheat move. Cables were firmer from Liverpool, a little easier from Paris. Corn advanced easily on good buying, on news of much needed rain. The close was firm. Puts and calls September wheat, 66 1/2, 68; September corn, puts 32 1/2, calls 35 1/2.

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close
ing.	ing.	ing.	ing.	ing.
Wheat.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Sept.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Dec.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Corn.....	33	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Sept.....	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
Oats.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Sept.....	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	19 1/2
Flour.....	10 07	10 07	9 85	10 00
Sept.....	5 07	5 70	5 65	5 70

TOLEDO, July 16.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 78.

DALTON, July 16.—Wheat, 70-75.

BEACH CITY, July 16.—Wheat, 70-75.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel.....	75
Wheat (new).....	70-75
Rye, per bushel.....	42-45
Oats.....	28-30
Corn.....	42
Barley.....	45
Wool.....	15-18
Flax Seed.....	1 00
Clover Seed.....	35 00
Timothy Seed.....	21-25 1/2
Straw, per 100 lbs.....	10
Midlings, per 100 lbs.....	1 00
Hay.....	35 00-40

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb.....	14-16
Eggs, per dozen.....	11
Lard, per lb.....	6
Mams, per lb.....	6
Shoulders per lb.....	6-8
Sides.....	6-7
Cheese.....	12
Potatoes.....	85
Apples, per bushel.....	1 40
White Beans, per bushel.....	1 25
Onions.....	20-30
Evaporated Apples, choice.....	8-10
Chickens, live per lb.....	6
6 Salt, per barrel.....	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled.....	6-8

MRS. M. E. CEIB,

Of Canton, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

March 10, 1898.

THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO.,

Columbus, O.

GENTS—I have purchased a box of WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES from E. L. Jansen, druggist, Canton, O., and used them for indigestion and constipation. I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief. I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without WRIGHT'S CELERY CAPSULES.

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. E. CEIB,

1145 Arch St.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

Wright's Celery Capsules cure constipation, sick headaches, etc. at druggists.

SHAFTER PROUD.

He Gives His Troops High Praise For Their Work.

PRaise FOR GEN. TORAL.

The Spanish Commander a Foeman Wor- thy of Any Man's Steel.

SOME DETAILS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The Spanish General Given to Under- stand There Would Be No More Tem- pering—An Ambiguous Communica- tion From Toral Caused Shafter, Miles and Others to Confer Again With Him. When He Agreed to Surrender—The Commissioners Appointed—Red Cross to Be Allowed to Enter.

WITH THE UNITED STATES TROOPS BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 16.—Be- tween 18,000 and 20,000 Spanish pris- oners are taken by General Toral's sur- render, about 10,000 of whom are in Santiago. The remainder are at Guan- tanamo and others are garrisoned in the towns of Eastern Cuba and throughout the surrendered province. All these troops are to be embarked and sent back to Spain under parole.

General Shafter bears his honors modestly. To a correspondent he said: "The enemy has surrendered all the territory and troops east of Santiago. The terms were dictated from Wash- ington. It has been a hard campaign; one of the hardest I ever saw. The difficulties to contend with were very great. Never during our Civil war were more difficult problems solved. The character of the country and the roads made it seem almost impossible to advance in the face of the enemy. The transportation problem was hard, but all the difficulties have been suc- cessfully surmounted. Our troops have behaved gallantly. They fought like heroes and I am proud to have com- manded them. During all the hard- ships they have suffered they have shown resolution and spirit. They de- serve to conquer.

"The resistance of the enemy has been exceedingly stubborn. General Toral has proved himself a foeman worthy of any man's steel. "The negotiations which culminated in the surrender of General Toral have been dragging on for ten days, with the intermission of Sunday and Monday, when our batteries and fleet bombarded the enemy's position. Throughout these periods of truce, General Toral has shrewdly played for time, always declining to surrender unconditionally and falling back, when hard pressed, upon the statement that he was simply a subordinate and powerless to agree to the proposals without the sanction of his superiors, except under penalty of being court-martialed. At the same time he seemed to intimate that, personally, he thought it useless to hold out any longer. But he and his garrison were soldiers, he said, and could die, if necessary, obeying orders."

It was at the personal interview held by General Shafter with General Toral yesterday that the American general made the Spanish commander under- stand that temporizing must cease and that before noon today a categorical af- firmation to his offer must be received, or the bombardment of the city would begin in earnest.

In the meantime all our plans had been perfected. The day had been utilized to good advantage. Our lines had been extended until Santiago was nearly surrounded, and our light batteries had been so posted as to be able to do more effective work.

In addition, arrangements had been made to land troops at Cabanas, west of the entrance of the harbor of Santiago. The Spanish batteries opposite Morro castle were to be bombarded and stormed, their guns were then to be turned upon the city and General Law- ton's division at the same time was to fall on the enemy's left flank under the cover of our artillery fire. We could then have enveloped their lines and have driven them into the city.

General Toral must have realized that he was trapped and that to hold out longer must mean a useless sacrifice of his men; but he made one last effort to gain more time this morning. While nominally yielding to the terms General Shafter proposed, before 8 o'clock he sent a communication to General Shafter enclosing a copy of a telegram from Captain General Blanco explaining that the surrender of such an important po- sition as Santiago and the abandonment of Eastern Cuba would require the direct sanction of the Madrid govern- ment and requesting more time to hear from Madrid. At the same time Cap- tain General Blanco authorized General Toral, if it was agreeable to the Ameri- can general, to appoint commissioners on each side to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the forces under his command, on the condition of their pa- role and transportation to Spain, pend- ing the sanction of Madrid. He also communicated the names of the com- missioners he had selected, namely, Mr. Robert Mason, the British vice consul, General Toral's chief of staff, Colonel Fontaine, and General Escarabajo.

This communication was so ambigu- ous that it might all be upset by the re- fusal of Madrid to sanction the terms agreed to by the commissioners and General Shafter resolved to have all the ambiguity removed before proceeding further. At 11 o'clock he mounted his horse and together with General Miles and the staffs and rode to the front. At General Wheeler's headquarters General Shafter, General Miles, Colonel Maus and an interpreter left their re- tinue and passed on over our trenches, with a flag of truce, to the mango tree under which the interview was held yester- day. They were soon joined by General Toral, his chief of staff and the two other commissioners appointed by him.

General Miles took no part in the negotiations. He has been careful since his arrival here not to assume the di- rection of affairs, or to detract in the least from the glory of General Shafter's achievement.

General Shafter insisted at the out- set that the commissioners be appoint-

should have paramount authority to make and conclude the terms of sur- render in accordance with our de- mands.

After parleying, General Toral ac- ceded to this, explaining that since his last communication he had received di- rect authority from Captain General Blanco to do so. This being the main point, the interview was soon con- cluded.

Before parting, General Shafter com- plimented General Toral highly upon the skill and gallantry of his resistance. Upon the return to General Wheeler's headquarters the news of our complete victory was communicated to General Lawton and to General Kent and to the brigade commanders. There was much rejoicing.

General Shafter held a general levee before he dismounted and was congrat- ulated and complimented by all. He immediately appointed General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Miles to be commissioners on his behalf to treat with those appointed by General Toral. He then issued orders to permit our troops to retrace the trenches, but absolutely forbidding any one soldier or civilian from going into the Spanish lines.

The refugees are to be permitted to return to their homes, but neither our troops nor the Cuban auxiliaries are to be permitted to enter the city at present. The order as to the Cubans is very specific. They have shown a disposi- tion to loot everything and any place. But they are not to have the privilege of glutting their appetites for plunder in Santiago.

A guard is to be maintained about the city, and the camps of our soldiers are to be removed just to the front or to the rear of our lines, as in individual cases is most practicable. The change of the camp sites will undoubtedly improve the health of the troops.

General Shafter instructed the com- missioners that the inside harbor en- trance be immediately opened to allow Clara Barton of the Red Cross society and the supply ships to enter and that the railroad from Siboney be opened for a similar purpose.

We are to supply the Spanish pris- oners with food pending their concentra- tion and embarkation. General Toral requested this, saying that there was very little food.

It is probable that the Spanish steam- ers in the harbor will be used in part for the transportation of the surren- ded soldiers to Spain. The Spanish troops abandoned the entrenchments early this afternoon and went into the city.

Our commissioners, accompanied by an interpreter, entered the Spanish lines shortly after 2 o'clock and had not returned when the correspondent left with this dispatch.

General Miles and his staff arrived at Siboney from the front this evening and went aboard the Concha. On the wharf General Miles said:

"Santiago has surrendered on our terms, after vainly trying for a long time to get better ones. The result is highly gratifying. The Spanish pris- oners will be transported to Spain by us. The surrender carries with it not only the city of Santiago, but the entire Santiago military district, being the eastern portion of Cuba west to a line drawn from Assadores on the south coast to Sagua on the north coast. Manzanilla and Holguin are not in- cluded.

"The possession of the surrendered district will be yielded at once, and a commission of six, three from each side, will meet this afternoon to arrange the details of the transfer. The American troops will be left where they are for a time, until they are needed for service elsewhere.

"I do not wish to say what point will be attacked next. I may come ashore again here, but hardly think so."

TOUCHED AT HONOLULU.

General Merritt, on Newport, Went Ahead of the Other Ships From There.

HONOLULU, July 8.—The transport Valencia arrived yesterday, closely fol- lowed by the Newport. There was a slight accident to the machinery of the latter on the way down, as a result of which she was hove to for several hours. After she arrived it was given out that she would coal as fast as pos- sible and hurry to Manila without regard to other vessels of the expedition in port.

At 5:30 this morning the Indiana raised anchor and moved outside the harbor. She was followed closely by the Ohio and the Morgan City. At 9:30 o'clock the City of Para moved outside and joined the fleet. Just before noon the Valencia and Newport, the latter with General Merritt and staff on board, left the harbor, the signal to sail was given and the vessels moved off.

Before dark the Indiana, the flagship, returned, accompanied by the rest of the fleet, with the exception of the Newport, which went on ahead. The officers of the Indiana reported that the boilers had sprung a leak, necessitating the return. It will take 12 hours to make repairs. The fleet will make an- other start early tomorrow morning.

SAILED FOR MANILA.

Another Expedition Got Away From San Francisco—Will Stop at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The fourth Manila expedition is under way, having gotten under way shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The expedition was given an enthusiastic goodby. The heavily laden transports proceeded on their way to Honolulu, where they will go to participate in the annexation ceremonies and to take on fresh provisions and refill their coal bunkers.

Major General Otis and staff have their headquarters in the city of Pueblo, where there is a total of 843 men. The last orders of General Otis be- fore leaving were that the remaining transports should sail as soon as pos- sible, irrespective of fleets or other ex- pected vessels. Each one, he said, should go by itself if necessary. The Pennsylvania and City of Rio Janeiro are both nearly ready and will prob- ably be prepared to sail by next Thurs- day. The loading of the commissary stores on these two vessels began yester- day.

Brigadier General Otis has finally been selected to command the fifth ex- pedition to Manila. His fleet will con- sist of the steamers Rio Janeiro, St. Paul and Pennsylvania.

PEACE WANTED.

Spanish Government Decided on Obtaining It.

INDIRECT INQUIRIES MADE.

A London Correspondent Says Terms Have Been Asked.

THE CARLISTS MUCH FEARED.

Issuance of the Royal Decree Suspend- ing the Constitutional Guarantees Be- lieved to Be Intended to Check the Followers of the Pretender—Said to Have a Regular Organization and Sal- aried Agents to Prepare Spain For an Uprising—Ministers Appointed to Try and Arrange Peace.

LONDON, July 16.—The Madrid corre- spondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Despite the official denials it is strongly suspected that preliminary ne- gotiations for peace are already under way in the shape of indirect inquiries regarding the terms of America which Spain might accept. It is asserted that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, and Sir Henry Drum- mond-Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, are acting respectively on be- half of Spain and America in the con- duct of inquiries which at present are quite informal.

"Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, and Senor Gamazo, minister of public instruction and public works, have been appointed by the gov- ernment to conduct the negotiations. Senor Gamazo said to a newspaper re- presentative: 'I cannot talk on the sub- ject, as my indiscretion might spoil the work and create difficulties.'"

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News, who believes that the activity of the Carlists in the northern provinces is the real reason for suspend- ing the constitutional guarantees and proclaiming a state of siege, says:

"Some of the ministers assert that the pretender has a regular organization of salaried agents to prepare the country for a movement in his favor, and above all to raise armed bands to be ready when the time comes for the king to 'get back his own.'"

SOME SPANIARDS SCARED.

People of Barcelona and Cadiz Fear Bombardments by Watson's Squadron.

LONDON, July 16.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Barcelona yester- day afternoon that the inhabitants of that city are panic-stricken. They be- lieve the Americans will select defense- less Barcelona as the first point to bom- bard.

The local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety and many of the citizens are leaving. The governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the government.

CADIZ, July 16.—There is great ex- citement here owing to the expected coming of Commodore Watson's squad- ron. Many are leaving. The Spanish mail steamer plying between this port and Tangier will cease to run next week.

THE NEW WAR LOAN.

Amount Subscribed Said to Be About \$1,365,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said last night that corrected figures show the total sub- scriptions to the war bond issue amounts in round numbers, including syndicate bids, to \$1,365,000,000. Mr. Vanderlip stated that these subscriptions for amounts below \$5,000 will be allotted, those for exactly that amount will be awarded part of it and the subscrip- tions for more than \$5,000 will be re- jected. The subscriptions for amounts above \$500 will total \$770,000,000.

Secretary Gage said the first issue of the bonds will be made on the 26th of the present month and from that time forward daily shipments would be made up to the full capacity of the bureau of engraving and printing. No allot- ments would be made to banks, cor- porations or other forms of associated capital.

SPANISH SPIES REPORTED SHOT.

A St. Louis Soldier Sent This Statement Home From Cuba.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—John Sheehan of the Sixteenth United States infantry, now at Santiago, writes in a letter to his parents in this city, dated June 28: "We have caught about 18 spies and shot them. The other day six Spanish deserters came over to us and surren- dered. They are held as prisoners. Just got word that the Ninth cavalry has caught 19 Spanish signal corps men with an outline of our camp on paper."

Signed Agreement to Fight.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Articles of agreement which will govern a 20-round glove contest between James J. Corbett and Kid McCoy were signed at Con- sider's hotel by representatives of both pugilists yesterday afternoon, the men to fight for a purse of \$30,000, winner to take all, before the Hawthorne Athletic club of Buffalo, N. Y., on the afternoon of Sept. 10, or between Sept. 10 and 19.

Former Princess Chimay Dead.

PARIS, July 16.—The Budapest corre- spondent of The Libre Parole announces the death of Clara L. Ward, the di- vorced wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Caramen. The cause of death is said to be milk fever.

The Weather. Fair; light, variable winds.

HAD SOME INFLUENCE.

Events of the War Have Exerted Some Markets, Says Dun's Review. Condition of Trade.

NEW YORK, July 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says in part:

The destruction of the Spanish fleet, Europe's quick appreciation of the feat, the waving of flags of truce at Santiago and at last the surrender have all influ- enced some markets day by day. But Americans have grown, and traders see that not many outside matters greatly influence the business which enables them to market \$1,210,374,015 worth of domestic products abroad in a year, against \$616,032,844 worth imported. The new loan has proved a stupendous success, over \$1,300,000,000 having been subscribed, and it is now the question of chief interest whether any banks will get enough, after personal subscriptions have been accepted, to support further circulation. Industries and business are at the naturally lowest point for the year, and therefore the records are the more impressive.

Just when the stagnation is custom- ary very many iron and steel mills are crowded with orders for months, the Illinois rail mills, until December or later, with sales this week of 15,000 tons and structural works with a few contracts for 10,000 tons or more, while larger de- mands appear for cars, plates and sheets and better demands for bars at the east. One heavy sale of billets, from Pitts- burg to Eastern Pennsylvania at a concession of 50 cents, is the only real de- cline in quotations, though eastern steel bars are a shade lower.

It is still between seasons for wool, but a few large purchases indicate some disposition for business and the de- mand for woolen goods is better though prices for some have been reduced and the competition as to serges seems likely to be excessive.

Wheat has been dropping in prices under estimates of 650,000,000 and 700,000,000 bushels this year, which seem to be at least well warranted as over-con- servative estimates by the same parties last year. Injury to the crop is her- eald; abundance in old regions get no notice. The foreign outlook has much improved and the decline in price dur- ing the week was about 5 cents for spot and 3 1/2 for the nearest option. Corn exports are decreasing, as is natural, 2,557,098 bushels in two weeks of July against 4,659,815 last year. The price is 1 cent stronger.

Failures for the week ending July 7 were \$1,834,394 in amount, \$946,611 manufacturing and \$889,783 trading. Failures for the week have been 52 in the United States, against 263 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 27 last year.

KENNEY ON THE STAND.

Made a Statement Regarding His Relations With Boggs.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 16.—In the trial of United States Senator Kenney yesterday Senator Kenney stated that in 1893 Boggs engaged him as counsel and that until 1894 he knew absolutely nothing about Boggs' shortage at the bank. When, in that year, Boggs came to him and confessed to him that he was a defaulter. Senator Kenney said he was surprised and was horrified to learn he had lost it playing cards. Boggs asked for witness' advice, and Mr. Kenney told him the best thing would be to go to his friends and get them to fix the matter straight. Boggs, he said, did not tell him to what amount he was in default. After that time witness said he heard nothing more about the shortage and presumed ac- cordingly that Boggs had taken his ad- vice and got the money from friends.

The Cuthbert & Co. check for \$900, which was not charged to his account, he said, represented money he had ad- vanced to Boggs in a stock transaction. Two other checks he denied knowledge of.

He made a general denial of any knowledge or complicity in the manipu- lation of the bank's funds, and that while witness was aware of overdrafts in his (witness') account, he always made good immediately upon notifica- tion. He was then turned over for cross-examination.

Mr. Kenney was submitted to a most rigid and searching cross-examination, which failed to shake his examination in chief. He contradicted Boggs' testi- mony in many particulars.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Boston—Boston, 6 runs, 7 hits and 4 errors; Pittsburgh, 6 runs, 9 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Lewis and Bergen, Tammahill and Bowerman. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day. Attendance, 1,800.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Cincinnati, 3 runs, 4 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Fiffeld and McFarland, Dwyer, Hill and Vaughn. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 3,412.

At Washington—Washington, 12 runs, 12 hits and 4 errors; Cleveland, 6 runs, 9 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Weyhing and McGuire, Wil- son and Ottenger. Umpires, Swartwood and Wood. Attendance, 1,280.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 8 runs, 12 hits and 1 error; St. Louis, 2 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Miller, Dunn and Ryan, Hughey and Sugden. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 700.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 10 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Chicago, 9 runs, 12 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Nops and Clarke; Woodard and Donahue. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Attendance, 1,280.

At New York—New York, 4 runs, 40 hits and 3 errors; Louisville, 5 runs, 6 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Meekin and Warner, Cunniff and Kitzridge. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 1,200.

League Standing.

W	L	P	W	L	P	
Cincinnati	51	26	662	New York	38	32
Boston	47	28	627	Phil.	32	39
Cleveland	46	29	613	Brooklyn	30	41
Chicago	44	29	608	Wash.	30	41
Baltimore	45	43	577	Louisville	24	42
Pittsburgh	34	54	51	St. Louis	23	55

Games Scheduled For Today.

Chicago at Baltimore, Pittsburgh at Boston, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Louisville at New York, Cincinnati at Philadelphia and Cleveland at Washington.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 10 runs, 20 hits and 1 error; Mansfield, 5 runs, 9 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Alloway and Seebrook; McGee, Watson, Miller, Brott and Law.

At New Castle—New Castle, 6 runs, 15 hits and 2 errors; Fort Wayne, 0 runs, 11 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Guese and Zimmar; Norcom and O'Meara.

Springfield-Grand Rapids, no game; rain.

Dayton-Toledo game postponed on account of rain.

SUPPLIES FOR CUBA.

Commissary Department Pushing Supplies to General Shafter—Some Beef to Be Sent.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In addition to the supplies now at Santiago, the commissary department is rushing addi- tional cargoes of food to that place with all possible speed. The transport Ironquon, loaded to her fullest capacity, will leave Tampa today with substi- tute supplies of all kinds.

The Mississippi was expected to de- part from the same place yesterday, with a cargo of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef, and the Port Victor, which has been loading at New York with food, will stop at Port Tampa in about two days and take on an additional cargo of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef.

She now has aboard 1,500 tons of sub- sistence supplies of all kinds, and these are to be used at General Shafter's dis- cretion in feeding the men who come under his charge.

Ten Spaniards Have Died.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 16.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard, having on board 1,005 Spanish prisoners, arrived at Portsmouth Harbor yesterday morn- ing. The port physician boarded the vessel and in company with the Span- ish doctor made an inspection. His visit disclosed the fact that nearly half of those on board are ill. Ten Span- iards have died.

Dewey's Compliment to Chinese.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The state de- partment posted a bulletin yesterday that Admiral Dewey pays a high tribute to the Chinese on board the American ships at the battle of Manila, and sug- gests that they should receive recogni- tion by being made citizens of the United States.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Chapman Re-Elected President of the Union at the Buffalo Convention.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Fully 10,000 dele- gates and visitors to the annual conven- tion of the Baptist Young People's union have registered at headquarters. The banner for senior work in the Bible course went to the Oakland church of Pittsburg, that for senior work in the sacred literature course to the Fourth church of Minneapolis. The Loon Lake union was a close second in the race for its possession.

During yesterday morning the work- ers "in council" held a number of meet- ings, at which many papers were read. The councils holding meetings were or- ganization, Bible work, missions, social reform and junior reform.

The banner for senior work in the conquest missionary course was pre- sented to the Baptist union of Bluffton, Ind.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. S. Sweet of Shao Hing, China, and W. E. Hatcher of Richmond, Va., their subjects being "China's Thralldom" and the "Right Tone," respectively.

The committee on nominations re- ported the following ticket, which was unanimously elected:

President, John H. Chapman, Illi- nois, re-elected; first vice president, R. H. Pitt, D. D., Virginia, second vice president, H. O. Rowlands, Nebraska; third vice president, A. O. Wells, Nova Scotia; recording secretary, H. W. Reed, Wisconsin; treasurer, Frank Moody, Wisconsin.

The executive committee last night decided to hold the convention of 1899 at Richmond and the convention of 1900 at Cincinnati.

TREASURE FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Steamer Arrived at Victoria With an Amount Estimated at \$1,000,000.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—A private dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says that the steamer Cottage City arrived there last night from Alaska with a number of passengers from Dawson City who have a large amount of gold and drafts estimated at \$1,000,000.

Girls who have to stand on their feet most of the time work as hard as any day-laborer yet they do not get what is rightly called exercise. Close, confin- ing, indoor oc- cupation gives no exhilaration to the nervous system, nor active circulation to the blood. It wears, tears and drags a woman's life away. The whole physical system grows sluggish and torpid under it.

No wonder so many sales girls and factory girls and housewives suffer from indigestion and constipation and bilious troubles. No wonder their delicate system is the cause of special organ of their sex. The wonder is rather that they can stand it as well as they do.

But "a poor weak woman," as she is termed, will endure bravely and patiently agonies which a strong man would give up under. The fact is women are more patient than they ought to be under such troubles.

Every woman ought to know that she may obtain the most eminent medical ad- vice free of charge and in absolute confi- dence and privacy by writing to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. Occupying this position for thirty years he has had a wider practical experience in the treatment of women's diseases than any other physician in this country. His medicines are world-famous for their astonishing efficacy.

The most perfect remedy ever devised for weak and delicate women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. His "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only permanent di- gestive and nutrient tonic. The two med- icines taken alternately, form the most perfect and successful course of treat- ment ever prescribed for female troubles, complicated with a sluggish, overwrought, nervous, diseased constitution. In severe constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be occasionally taken with the others. They never gripe.

Builds up the system; puts pure, rich blood in the veins; makes men and women strong and healthy. Build up Blood Bitters. At any drug store.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

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TEACH THE CHILDREN TO DRAW.

Don't Discourage Even Crude Efforts to Develop Taste for Ideals of Beauty.

Nearly all children show a propen- sity to make pictures on their slates, or on pieces of paper. This should be encouraged. It should not be allowed to engross time devoted to other school lessons, but should come in rather as recreation. Their pictures will doubt- less at first be rather uncouth—houses top-sided and topsy-turvy, trees stiff and dead, the men and women any- thing but ideals of grace and beauty. You may smile at these rude begin- nings, but don't discourage them. One or more of these children may develop into artists of eminence; and all of them may at least become men and women of taste and judgment.

This fondness for drawing should be guided by a teacher. Give the pupils a few elementary lessons. First, teach them to draw straight lines, and then to connect them into squares, triangles etc. Next, teach them to make curves, circles, etc. Proceed from this to mak- ing fences, houses, trees, animals, rocks and the like. The majority of the pupils will not care to go any further in "the fine art." A few, however, will go on, and go beyond the lead of parent and school teacher, they will need no further encouragement; indeed, you cannot hold them back. Watch the career of such, and you are long may per- sons hear of the exploits of a Cole, a Durand, a Kensett, or a Huntington.

Yet it is not so much after all for these geniuses that we would urge giv- ing attention to drawing, as for the majority, who will thereby learn to ob- serve, will cultivate their ideas of pro- portion, fitness and beauty. The me- chanic, the farmer, every man of busi- ness, has frequent occasion to make drawings of objects, and it is of great value to him to be able to do so with- out employing a professional draughts- man. Almost everybody travels nowa- days, and it is very useful and pleasant to be able to make sketches of the scenery through which one is passing, even if it be but in outline. By all means, let the children draw, and teach them how to do it.

Tranquil, But Severe.

"My boy," said the examiner, in the friendliest of tones, to a lad who had just finished a piece of Latin prose, and was about tremblingly to place the composition in the gentlemen's hands, "my boy, I looked over your shoulder while you were writing, you have ev- ery reason to be satisfied with yourself, and with care will get a scholarship easily, and a good class in 'Mods' as well."

The examiner whose kind manner re- assured the nervous boy had been sent by the University of Oxford to test the classical attainments of the Bath schol- ars. He was six feet in height, very thin, very tranquil, with that studied softness which seemed to conceal a severity that could be merciless. That side of his character showed itself a few hours later. Mr. Escott describes the exhibition, in his book, "Platform, Press, Politics and Play."

It was winter; the Avon was frozen over, and examiner and examinees were skating over the surface, the former no less at home upon steel-shod feet than in the teacher's chair hearing a recitation in Greek.

An overgrown lout, whose ignorance in Greek grammar had been detected by the examiner, thought he would ob- struct the examiner's progress and send him sprawling. Fancying that his act was not observed, he placed in the path such obstacles as happened to be at hand. Along swept the examiner, and as he came to the obstruction, lifted with a single stride his tall form across the barrier.

"My young friend," he called out in a voice heard by all, "the next time you want to play any of these monkey tricks, try them on one of your own height. And now, remember that you have in front of you for to-morrow the verbs in MI, which may present diffi- culties to you, greater even than this truck and broomsticks did to me."

The laugh was turned against the ill-mannered lad, who, as his conquer- or left the river, shouted, "Three cheers for the examiner!" The man was Mr. Percival, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and to-day Bishop of Here- ford.—Youth's Companion.

Detective Polly.

Detective Polly and little

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Bader, a son.

Mrs. S. Loew arrived home today from Ft. Wayne.

Mrs. Rebecca Bahney is visiting in Richmond, Ind.

Mrs. Thomas C. Brown is the guest of relatives in Akron.

Miss Clara Anthony is the guest of Miss Cora Kolp at New Berlin.

Miss Blanche Brady and Miss Flora Fetter will spend a week in Detroit.

Miss Maude Faust, of Shreve, is the guest of Miss Cora Matticks, in Young street.

Dr. R. J. Humphrey has removed the fence surrounding his Mill street residence.

Mrs. Jacob Graze and children left on Thursday for a visit of six weeks in Cochocton, N. Y.

Mrs. Jacob Becker, who was called to Cleveland several days ago by the illness of her father, returned on Friday.

A building permit has been issued to F. Kracker, who will erect a 16x23 structure on his property at the corner of Tremont and Fulton streets.

Mrs. Lewis E. Romig, of Tuscarawas, O., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Becker, at their residence, on the corner of Charles street and Park Row.

Albert Nonamaker, who met with an accident while crossing the Fort Wayne railroad track some time ago, has resumed his duties with Bechtel & Taggart.

Medina county is to have another newspaper, issued from the county seat, to be called the Medina County Republican. The first issue will appear about August 1.

Mrs. Frank Lyons, of Youngstown, and Miss Annie Phillips, of Akron, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Johns, in Duncan street, for a week, have returned home.

E. E. Rice has not yet recovered from serious injuries sustained on Thursday in a fall from a bicycle. The accident occurred in Sipso street, a sandy place being the cause.

Robert P. Skinner, now United States consul at Marseilles, France, has been tendered the post of first secretary of the legation at Japan. Mr. Skinner does not expect, however, to leave his present position.

The Stark county Physicians Outing Club, will have their annual outing at Meyer's lake next Tuesday. All physicians with their families are cordially invited. Dinner will be served at 11:30 a. m.

The flag pole recently erected by the Massillon glass workers cannot be seen today. Some repairs had to be made yesterday, and while drawing parts that had been removed back into place, the rope broke and the steel pipe fell to the ground and was badly broken.

Mrs. R. Powell, sr., left this morning for Osego, Mich., where she will spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Esther Norton, afterwards going to McBryde, Mich., where Mr. and Mrs. Julius Deja, formerly of this city, now reside. Mrs. Deja is Mrs. Powell's daughter.

George T. Crawford was made a vice president of the National League of Republican Clubs at the convention, at Omaha. Mr. Crawford is secretary of the Ohio Republican League. This is good news to Massillon, where everybody knows it is an honor well conferred.

As is quite natural, postoffice attaches in Massillon are now handling more mail for Cuba than at any time in the past. The correct address of soldiers in Cuba is "General Shafter's Army, Military Station No. 1, via Tampa, Fla." The regiment and company should also be given.

Miss Amelia Mauger and Charles Edwards were married last evening at the home of the bride's father, near Genoa, in the presence of relatives and friends, the Rev. L. H. Barry officiating. A bountiful spread was enjoyed and the usual Genoaese "belling," or charivari, was not omitted. The young people will make their home near Sipso.

Bishop Leonard has tendered to the Rev. A. A. Abbott, of Warren, the position of archdeacon of the Episcopal diocese of Ohio. The Rev. Mr. Abbott has submitted to the bishop the terms under which he will accept the position. The matter rests with the bishop and missionary board, who will announce their decision on or after July 22.

The attention of many persons to the city was directed on Wednesday evening between 9 and 10 o'clock to a very unusual appearance in the sky near the north star. This was a bright elongated shaft of light something in the form of a comet. It could be seen distinctly for five or ten minutes when it gradually faded, finally disappearing altogether.

Thomas O. Poe leaves tomorrow for Washington, where a position as a machinist in the navy yards awaits him. Mr. Poe served his apprenticeship at Russell & Company's works, and up to the present time has been employed at that place. He is thoroughly competent. Mr. Poe made application for the place which is now his, about two weeks ago, when he was in Washington.

The marriage of Dr. Daniel Wolfe Gans, of this city, to Miss Bertha Myers, of Ashland, took place at 6:30 o'clock on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Myer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Gnagny, of Ashland, only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the young couple being in attendance. Dr. and Mrs. Gans will return to Massillon on Monday, and will be at home at their apartments in "The Oaklands" after August 1. Mrs. Gans is a sister of J. W. Myers, of J. W. Myers & Co., of this city. She is charming in

render all forces under his command in eastern Cuba, upon the understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that this surrender was authorized by General Blanco, and that its submission tomorrow was merely formal. The commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton and Miley on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 o'clock.

"My commissioners sent think the matter will be settled today, and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported. General Miles was present and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be a failure in completing arrangements. Water famine in city imminent. Have supply cut; this was told Lieutenant Miley by English commissioner. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing."

General Toral Now Has Authority.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[By Associated Press]—The war department posts a letter sent today by General Toral to General Shafter, saying he is now authorized by his government to capitulate. He acknowledges the great courtesy and generosity of our generals in using their influence in having the Spanish soldiers sent back to Spain.

Terms of the Surrender.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[By Associated Press]—A special from Santiago, published here, gives the terms of surrender. Among them are that all refugees are to be turned back into the city. The United States hospital corps to care for the Spanish sick and wounded in the city. All Spanish troops in the province, except ten thousand at Holguin, to come to the city and surrender. All guns and defenses in the city to be turned over to the Americans in good condition. Americans to have full use of the Juragua railway. Spaniards to be taken to Spain with least possible delay, in American transports, and allowed to take all portable church property with them. The Spanish army to surrender all its arms.

Congratulations for Shafter and His Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[By Associated Press]—The President has sent General Shafter a telegram of congratulations and the thanks of the American people to his brave army for the brilliant achievements resulting in the surrender of the city and all Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. He compliments in the highest terms the triumph of troops over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. He adds: "The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded; may the Father protect and comfort." Alger telegraphs: "I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men for the work you have done. God bless you all."

Shafter Holds Toral and Blanco Responsible.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, via Kingston, July 16.—[By Associated Press]—The Spanish today claim that the work of the commissioners is preliminary, and must be ratified at Madrid. Meantime, the commissioners have concluded arrangements of the terms covering the evacuation entirely in the province of Santiago. These are signed by both sides and await approval of officials at Madrid. General Shafter said that General Linares appealed to him to allow soldiers, as well as officers, to take their side arms back to Spain, and asked him to intercede with President McKinley. Shafter said he refused to consider the contention that the approval of Madrid was necessary, as Toral and Blanco had made the surrender complete.

person and manner, and will be welcomed to Massillon society circles. Dr. Gans recently became an addition to the local medical fraternity, coming to this city from Cleveland, where, for several years, he was connected with the corps of instructors of the Western Reserve Medical College.

The board of trustees of the Massillon state hospital held its regular meeting here Friday afternoon. Routine business was transacted and a protest filed by Myers & Company against certain modifications in the contract recently awarded to Mr. Evans, of Zanesville, were discussed but not acted upon. Mr. Evans recently under bid Myers & Company securing the contract for building seven structures, five cottages and the superintendent's and office buildings. The original specifications provide that the contractor shall use Warbost & Company's brick, but after bids were submitted the contract was modified so as to permit the use of any other brick of the same quality. The board with the state attorney will take up the question next week.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

JOSEPH KLAR
The Rev. Joseph Klar, aged 72 years, a retired German Evangelical minister, died at his home southwest of Massillon this morning.

GEORGE SMITH.
The death of George Smith, who conducted a cigar and peanut stand in West Main street, occurred at 7 o'clock this morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. Michael Neining. Mr. Smith was 34 years of age and has been an invalid since childhood, as the result of an attack of lung fever, which ultimately caused his death. His last illness, however, lasted but two days. Mr. Smith was born two miles west of this city and had a wide circle of friends. He was also a brother of John Smith, who is baggage master at the W. & L. E. depot.

MILLO RICHARDS.
The funeral of Millo Richards, aged three weeks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Richards, whose death occurred at 1 o'clock this morning, will take place from the residence in Richville avenue at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The body will be taken to Uniontown for interment. The cause of death was spasms.

MRS. JACOB KLINE.
Mrs. Salome Kline, widow of the late Jacob Kline, died at 1:30 o'clock, Friday afternoon, at her home in West Main street. Mrs. Kline was 78 years of age. She is survived by six children, Mrs. Harriet Worley, of Akron; Mrs. Caroline Oppenheimer, of East Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. Eliza Gray, of Allegheny; Mrs. Julia McCormick, of New London, O.; Mrs. Sarah Myers and Charles Kline, of Massillon. Mrs. Kline was born in Germany, immigrating to this country sixty years ago, coming to Massillon almost immediately upon arriving in America. Mrs. Kline's maiden name was Fendensheim. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED.

A Letter Received From Secretary Day by the Rev. C. M. Roberts
The Rev. C. M. Roberts received the following letter from Secretary of State Day:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1898.
MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of the 11th instant, enclosing a contribution from your church for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the present war. I have sent the check to the secretary of war with the request as the donor desires. I beg to assure you that this offering is very highly appreciated, and will no doubt be of great benefit to the sick and suffering boys at the front. I shall take pleasure in advising the President of your thoughtful kindness in the matter, which I know he will appreciate. I am sure the President shares your wish that the horrors of war may be terminated and a just, honorable and christian peace be restored to our country.
With highest regards, I am, very truly yours,
WILLIAM R. DAY.

STREET FAIR MATTERS.

The Work of Soliciting will be Begun Next Week.
The proposed street fair is beginning to be one of the town's popular themes of conversation. Next week the soliciting committee will get under way the work of raising the necessary funds. This committee is composed of Mayor Wise, W. D. Benedict, W. A. Pietzcker, C. M. Whitman, G. L. Breckel, W. L. Bechtel, G. L. Albrecht, F. A. Vogt and J. C. F. Putman. Every day Mayor Wise receives communications from people who have axes to grind. Two arrived today, one from an Orrville "aerial artist," and the other from a Michigan balloonist.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Items of General Interest From the County Seat.

CANTON, July 15.—The probate court has also experienced difficulties with the provisions of the war revenue bill. In answer to a query made by Judge Wise, Collector Frank McCord, of the internal revenue office, writes that marriage certificates, and copies of records, wills, etc., must bear a ten cent stamp, in fact no certificate is exempt under the new law. The marriage certificate, however, is the certified return made by the justice or minister performing the ceremony, and providing they are not compensated for the performance of the service, will be the price of the stamp out of pocket.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Valentine Pirman, of Massillon. The will of William H. Buchman, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. Lloyd J. Buchman has been appointed executor. The widow of P. ter Fuhs has accepted the provisions of the will. Stephen Keith has been appointed guardian of James R. McAllister, of Canton. The will of Leopold Gross, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles H. Seens and Jettie M. Moyer, of Alliance; Charles Edwards and Amelia Mauger, of Massillon, and Herman C. Anderson and Anna E. Martin, of Mapleton.

Still Considerable Water.
The Drake mine, near Newman, which was flooded several days ago is not yet in a condition to permit the miners to resume work. About twenty feet of water are still in the shaft. The flood was the result of the miners striking a subterranean spring. The pumps are at work unceasingly now, however, and it will not be long until the water will be practically all out.

DRS. K. & K.
The Leading Specialists of America
20 YEARS IN OHIO.
250,000 Cured.

WE CURE STRICTURE

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many of them may have a smarting sensation, small, twisting stream, sharp cutting pains at times, slight discharge, difficulty in commencing, weak erections, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have a "RIGID TUBE." Don't let doctors experiment on you, by cutting, stretching, or tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will remove the stricture permanently. Our NEW METHOD TREATS STRICTURE. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened, the nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

WE CURE GLEET

Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General weakness, urinary troubles, itching, burning, nervousness, poor memory, irritability, at times smarting sensation, swollen eyes, with dark circles, weak back, general depression, lack of ambition, vertigo, etc., Strunk Parts, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases—don't allow quacks to experiment on you. Consult Specialists, who have made a life study of these diseases, and who have cured thousands of men and women. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. One thousand dollars for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Terms moderate for a cure.

CURES GUARANTEED

We treat and cure: EMISSIONS, VARICOCELE, SPERMATOCYST, STRICTURE, IMPOTENCY, SECRET DRAIN, UNNATURAL DISCHARGE, KIDNEY and BLADDER DISEASES, GONORRHOEA, BOOBS, FREE. If unable to call, write for QUESTION BLANK for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN
247 SUPERIOR STREET,
CLEVELAND, O.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of old and young. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

WINE OF CARDUI
THE NEW WAY.

WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated after "local examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their suffering. The introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not hesitate now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles"—disordered menses, "falling of the womb," "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. \$1.00 at the drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. I. ABEDON, M.D., Cary, Wis., says:
"I use Wine of Cardui extensively in my practice, and find it the most reliable preparation for female troubles."

WINE OF CARDUI

New Era in Medicine.

This tells of a discovery that alleviates suffering and prolongs life. It is inexpensive, effective. Medical science is revolutionized over this, one of the greatest achievements of modern times.

The fact that several dollars spent for the right medicine has effected a cure where a skilled and expensive physician aided by the latest and most ingenious instrument of science, had failed, is a matter of much importance.

Important, because it opens to downcast sufferers a new, inexpensive and sure avenue to the restoration of health and the full enjoyment of the pleasures of life.

Such was the experience of Mrs. Ada H. Herr, of 439 North Charlotte Street, Lancaster, Pa.

From a weak, nervous, desponding person, she was made a strong, active woman and a cheerful, helpful wife.

Her story is interesting.

Mrs. Herr suffered terribly from female disorders. Her nerves became unstrung, cramps gripped her and caused the most intense pain.

So weak and physically demoralized was she, that the slightest labor worried her and household duties were a burden.

The most alarming symptoms of her malady were the frequent fainting spells that afflicted her.

In the midst of her work, or in a conversation, dizziness would come upon her and she would fall prostrate in a swoon.

She consulted a reputable physician. He diagnosed her case and prescribed the usual remedies.

Instead of improving, she continued to grow worse; the ailment that was robbing her life of the joys of young womanhood became more pronounced.

It seemed impossible to correct or even to check the disorders.

"I had become greatly weakened," said Mrs. Herr, in telling her story to a reporter, "and the awful cramps and the frequency and nature of the fainting spells alarmed me beyond belief and shattered my system."

"I tried electric treatment; it failed, and I did not know where to turn for help."

"A friend told me how her mother had been greatly benefited by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I had but little hope for success, but decided to give these pills a trial."

"I took two boxes and was much benefited. After taking six more boxes I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done what all the previous treatment had failed to do."

"I am fully restored to health now, and do things that I had hardly dared attempt before."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are recognized everywhere as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves. For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, they have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases. Truly they are one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon mankind.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

A eight roomed, two story brick building, occupied as a saloon. Would be good location for a boarding house. Located near Reed & Co's. Glass Works. Address: N. Schneider, 127 & 129 Canal Street, Massillon.

AWNINGS—Adjustable awnings, fits any window, complete with frames, blocks, ropes, etc. for \$2.25 each, also tents of all sizes for rent. Call on Geo. F. Snyder, 24 E. Charles St.

BICYCLE—At a bargain. 1898 Quaker bicycle, 34 gear; received from factory in May; has been ridden only 450 miles. H. Garrigues.

HOUSE—One of the finest and best on the West Side; ten rooms, cellar, electric light furnace, bath room; hot and cold water, garden, fruit trees, etc. Call at No. 80 Henri street. Easy terms.

LAND—37 acres of land situated two miles east of Massillon. Inquire at C. V. Ham-smith's insurance office, E. Main St.

LOTS—I have for sale 28 one acre lots on Richville avenue for \$200 each. These lots face on two streets, 182x300. S. Burd.

PARROT—A yellow head parrot; can talk—very teachable. Terms reasonable. Apply at 64 North street.

VIOLIN—A fine old "Nicolas Lupot" violin. Grand Concert Model; brilliant tone and beautiful finish, a high grade violin at a reasonable price. Anyone desiring to buy can hear and see it at my music rooms, 22 North Mill street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DONANT, KRIER & STRAUSS, contractors for plastering and white-washing. All work done promptly and strictly up-to-date. Orders can be left at 69 Weber street or 71 West Tremont street.

MRS. MILLER, from New York, the most reliable Astrologist or Fortune Teller. There are many people that don't know what Astrology means. Every being is born under a certain planet, and their whole life depends on it and their fortune. Mrs. Miller is gifted by birth from her ancestors, and has inherited the books actually from 1400. The value of those books no money could buy them. She has traveled all through Europe, London, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland. She has had 31 years' experience. Can challenge anyone from \$50 to \$500 to give the satisfaction she can. Gives information in all circumstances of life, from birth to the grave, and in business transactions concerning property and hidden treasures, on domestic troubles and also on matrimony. English and German spoken. Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No 281 North Cherry St., Canton, O., opposite Canton Brewery.

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE of 8 rooms, 120 East Tremont street, opposite the Episcopal church. Inquire of A. T. Skinner, 42 S. East street.

A HOUSE of six rooms, corner West and Charles street. Inquire at 83 W. Tremont street.

A SEVEN roomed house. Inquire at 332 South Erie St.

FIVE Room house, 170 Richville Avenue. Inquire at 20th Century store.

FIVE roomed house, Park Row. Inquire at Falke's military store.

FOUR roomed house rear of Front street. Possession given April 1st. Inquire at Abe Keller's Livery Stable, Clay street.

FOUR roomed house and out-kitchen and plenty of water. Possession given July 1st. Inquire at 141 Green street.

NINE roomed house on North East street, well suited for one or two families. Inquire of H. C. Brown or Jesse J. Pitts.

STORE ROOM in the Hotel Conrad block, in North Mill street. Inquire at hotel office.

TYPEWRITERS Rented, Sold or Exchanged. We make a specialty of repairing and adjusting Remingtons, Premiers, and Calligraphs. Short-hand and Typewriting work done on short notice. Phone 119, Actual Business College.

WANTED.

COOK—A good cook immediately at the European hotel.

HORSES TO BOARD—Every horse gets a box stall with good clay floor; accommodations first-class. Wm. Bantz, West Side Livery, 16, 18 and 20 W. Tremont St.

MAN—Active man with good address and habits for a permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Address F. L. G. care Independent, Massillon, O.

MOULDERS—Four or five good brass moulders at once. Good pay and steady employment. Leave word at American Laundry, City; or address G. S. Lucas Mansfield, O.

SEWING—Plain sewing to do at home; children's clothing a specialty. Inquire at No. 34 Paul street.

TEAMS—20 teams at once to work on the grade to the Burton Coal Co. shaft; wages \$2.00 per day. For information inquire on work or at 670 South Erie street. S. A. Swanson & Bros.

LOST.

GLASSES—A pair of gold nose glasses with chain attached. Finder please return to Independent office or 66 North Hill street.

TAPE LINE—A fifty foot leather tape line between N. Mill street and Oehler's store. Finder leave at F. H. Oehler's store, W. Main street.

FOR A SUMMER CRUISE TAKE THE COAST LINE To Mackinac

NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS

COMFORT, SPEED and SAFETY

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment. Artistic Furnishing. Decoration and Efficient Service.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other Line offers a panorama of 460 miles of equal variety and interest.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN TOLEDO, Detroit and Mackinac PETOSKEY, "THE BOO" MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN DETROIT AND CLEVELAND Fare, \$1.50 Each Direction. Berths, 25c. State Room, \$1.75. Connections are made at Cleveland with Rapids Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest. Sunday Trips June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. Only.

EVERY DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN CLEVELAND, PUT-IN-BAY and TOLEDO.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHWARTZ, S. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S KIDNEY PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases. The reparative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Mental Weakness, Impotence, Nightly Emissions, Venereal Disease, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, etc., are restored to normal health and vigor. With every box of Dr. Mott's Kidney Pills, we give a free trial. For \$2.00, we will refund the money, and if not cured, we will give you a free box of Dr. Mott's Kidney Pills, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Druggist, Opera Block, Massillon

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT.